

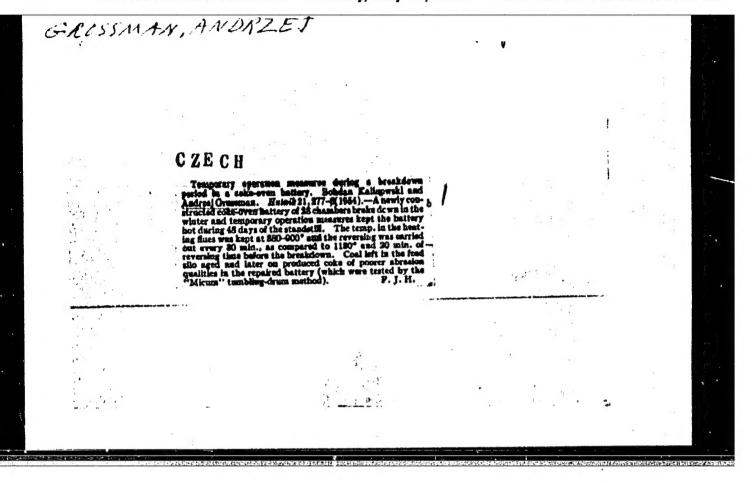
int buitan, A.

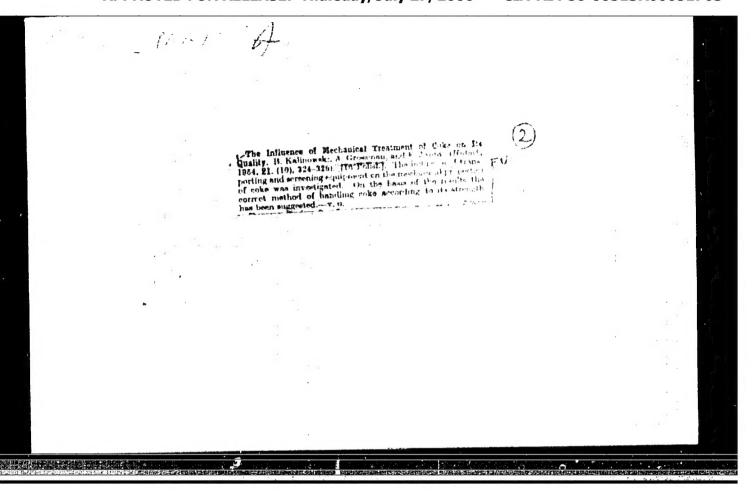
Determining the aptness of coke on the pasis of the measured electric resistance of a coke Inn., p. 256

HEININ VOI. 21, no. 8, Aug. 1954

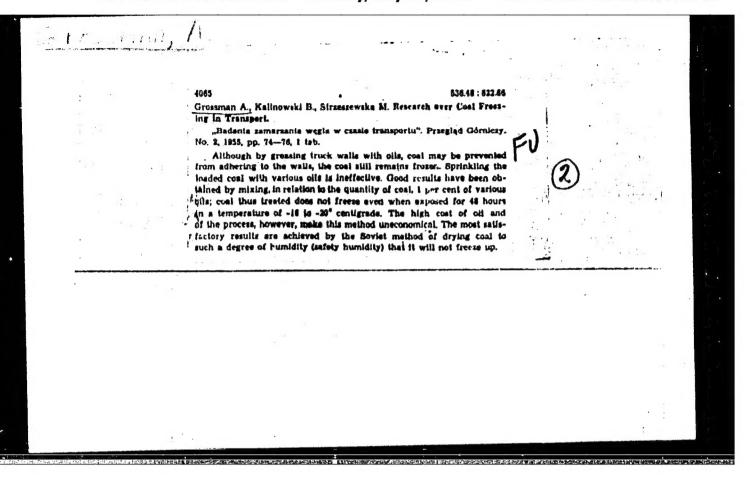
Poland

so. EAST ETRUPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST vol. 5, no. 10 Uct. 1956





CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703



G. COME, A.: MALINOSCHI, R.

p. 594, Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1955. #54.2551 CHEMICENY. Marsussa.

Se: East European Accessions List, (ErAL), IC, Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1956

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part, III. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1950, 51485

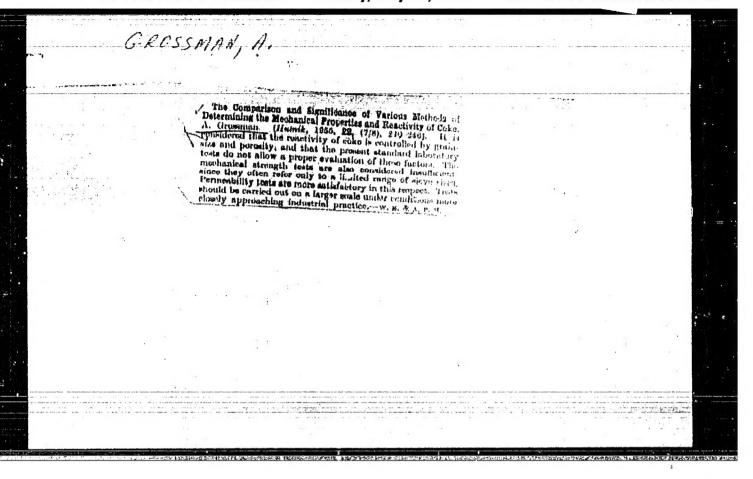
Author: Gressman, A.

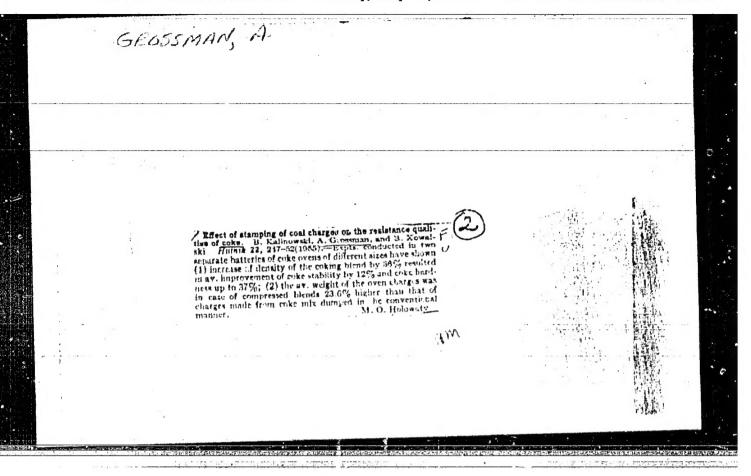
Inst: Effect of Moisture Centent and of the Drying Method on Clinkering Tendency of Coals.

Orig Pub: Frzem. chem., 1955, 11, No 11, 648-650

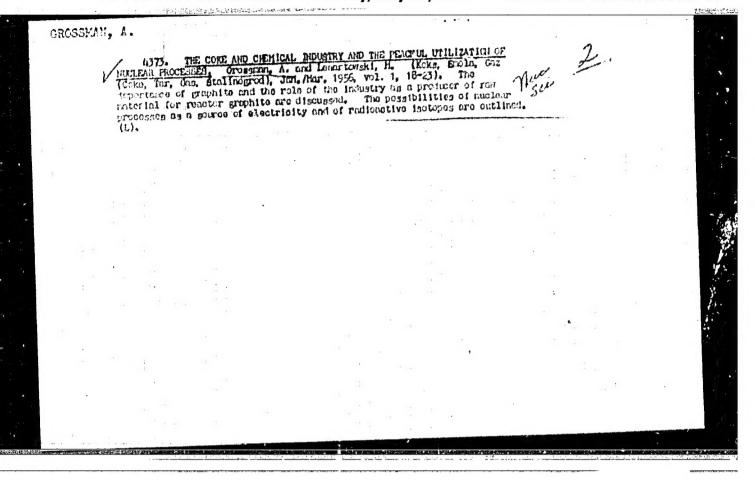
Abstract: As a result of research on speeding of coal analysis in the coal-tar industry, a simplification of the process of air a simplification of the proposed. The drying of samples was proposed. The method does not affect the results of

Card : 1/2





CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703



THE MORN, ANDELLEY POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible H-21 Minerals.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12h83.

: Andrzej Grossman, Jerzy Golombek. Author

: Not given

: Rapid Method of Determination of Ashes in Coal and Coke. Inst Title

Orig Pub : Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 1, 20 - 22.

Abstract : A system of a laboratory tubular electric furnace for continuous ash determination in coal and coke samples was developed. A bushing of heat-resisting steel 500 mm long and 15 mm high is set in the furnace tube of the same length and 75 mm in diameter, and cups of the standard type with fuel samples to be analysed are moved along the bushing by

Card 1/2

POL 12 / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their H-21 Application. Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible Minerals.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12483.

Abstract : a chain conveyor; 0, or air necessary for the combustion is introduced continually into the tube. The temperature from 500 to 900° is maintained in the furnace with a thermoregulator. 30 coal samples are analysed in such a furnace per heur at 8000 and with 02 supply, and 25 coal samples or 20 coke samples are analysed per hour at 900° and with air supply. The analysis results agree satisfactorily with results obtained by the standard method.

Card 2/2

# APPROMED FOR RECEASE CHAPLES AV, Chemical Products. Refining of Solid Fuelsy, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86 CIA-RDP86-00513R000517

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68702.

: Grossman A. Author

: Not given. : Additional Comments to the Grossman and Golombek's Inst Title

Article "Accelerated Method for Ash Determination

in Coal and Coke".

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 4, 171.

Abstract: Additional comments are made regarding the apparatus and the method employed for the determination of ash in coal and coke covered in an article by Grossman and Golombek (Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, 12843) and that proposed by Nitaturi. An evaluation of both apparata is given, and ranges of their practical application are compared.

Card 1/1

POLARD / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their H-22
Application: Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16821

Author : Grossman, A.

Inst : Not given
Title : Application of Radioisotopes in the Gas and Coke

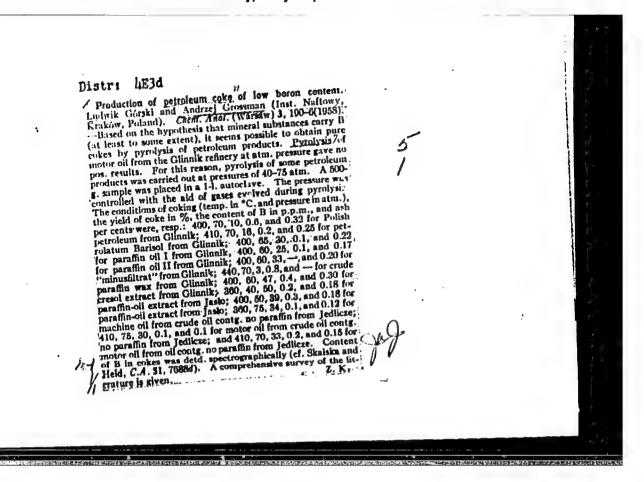
Industries

Orig Pub : Koks, smoln, gaz, 1958, 3, No 3, 84-87

Abstract: Review of the latest foreign achievement in the matter of application of radioactive emanations for the detection of differences in gas densities existing in various gas streams of coles evens. This review also covered applications leading to the improved operation of even machinery.

-- D. Taikarov

Card 1/1



c-8 POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Technology and Power Engineering

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1999, No 5288

: Grossman Andrzej Author

Inst : Graphite Reactors Title

Orig Pub : Nukleonika, 1958, 3, No 3, 273-286

Abstract : No abstract

: 1/1 Card

# APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 heir CIA-RDP86-00513R000517 POLND/Cherical Technology. Cherical Processing of Solid Fossil

Applications. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fucls.

Nos Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 28836.

author : Grossian, A.

: Inisotropic Cleavage of Cokes and Related Materials. Inst

Oric Pub: Koks, Suola, Gaz, 13, No 1, 1-7 (1958) (in Polish with German, English, and Russian surraries)

Abstract: A number of cokes (C) have been investigated with a view towards determining their suitability for the production of graphite for nuclear reactors [control rods]. Petroleum and pitch C exhibit anisotropy as a result of which their grains take

on asymmetric shapes on grinding. When these cokes

: 1/2 Card

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POLIND/Chemical Technology. Charical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 28836.

are used to make blocks, the irregular shape of the grains leads to anisotropy of the graphite. The asymmetry of the grains is less pronounced in metallurgical C and is completely absent in C obtained by the pyrolysis of benzene, toluene, and maphthalene in the vapor phase. The type of grinding applied to the C is also of importance (grinding is to be preferred to crushing). -- Ya. Satunovskiy.

Card : 2/2

POLISID/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Today Application. Chemical Processing of Enteral Gases and Petroleum. Motor and docket Fuels, Labracante.

:. Ref Thur - Midniya, No 10, 1959, 20425

: Cosmid, i., Grossinia, i. .at. "

: The Profession of Peterleum date although the Boren Confest. Tarri Title

: Hafta (: .16ka), 1953, 14, H. 7, 190-195. Octo Ini

: Taking into consideration the fact that the B content in raphite, entering into the preparation of atomic reac-A stract tors, must not exceed 0.00005% by weight, the problems I the analytical determination of B in jetroleum coke, employed in the production of this (raphite, and also the distribution of B in the asies and the rapid coke than were examined. Conducted laboratory investigations indi-

ented that: (a) the B content, in tests of Polich and the ported coke, flactuated (in the avera c) between 9.8 and

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday July 27092000 Further Gases

and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels CIA-RDP86-00513R000517

: Ref Minr - Khiniya, do 10, 1909, 30425. No John

2.5 parts per 1 million parts; (%) marked fluctiations were shearved also in specimens of the owne coke lot as well as in individual parts of a code place (c) decal-diffication of once decreases its clata dusting with bypony (4) B envers into the composition of the coke or maic inss incorpletely, and (e) in Artic tests of the solar All wappes under pressure per atted the chainment if coke with a very L.w.n.c. intent. Considerations were expressed about the prospects of producin to ke of required purity out of the resimus-alsohalt residue form the extraction treatment of petroleum products by means of their thermal repricessing under pressure. If it, raphy of 19 titles.

GEOSTMAN, A. ; FRANKL, A.

The dependence of the content of boron in coal tar on the property of coal and the conditions of degassing. p. 186.

KAKS, SMCLA, GAZ. Katowice, Poland. Vol. 4, no.1, July/Aug. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession. (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703

23307 8/14/14/95 //903/197

4231/A126

21.1700

AJTHORE: Grossman, Andrzej; Szmid, Zofia, and Szuden, Maria

DITTE?

X-ray investigation of coke, ct aimed by maphinal and problems, for

its graphitization atility

FEPTODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 40, no. 1, 1961, 15-18

TEXT: The aim of this research was to find out, whether there is any dependency between conditions of coke preparation and its graphitization ability and whether the pyrolysis temperature of 1,200°C can be reduced without deterioration of coke and graphite properties. The first part of this research is the continuation of Professor B. Buras' work (Pef. 1: B. Buras, Some Experiments Concerning Pile Materials, Materially Konferenchi Genewakiej 1957, Paper 943). The pyrolysis was carried out in a ceramic pipe of 55 mm internal diameter, heated in a silican carcide oven. The toke formed settled inside the pipe. The pyrolysis was carried out at 850, 900, 1,000, 1,000 and 1,200°C. The graphitization was carried out in a Acheson type lactratory resistance oven with square carcon electrodes. Samples of toke in closed carcon crucicles were placed in the middle of the oven. The temperature was measured by means of an optical pyroneter

Card 1/3

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X-ray towestigation of ooke ...

Gragnitization was carried out at 1,460, ...700 and 1,900°C for four neura each time and finally for thirty hours at 2,200°C. Electric resistance drops mapidly during the intense degasification below 1,000°C, but stabilizes at higher temperaturns. Army examination was capried out by the predomination, using one VEM apparatus, the Derye-Scherrer camera of 67 3 mm diameter as i criticators with round opentures of 0.5 or 0.8 mm diameter and radiation CuMy. Preparations were made by careful crushing of coke or graphite into a fine powder with Canada balsam as binding agent, shaping it into needles of 0.4 to 6.6 mm thickness. each toke sample and each roasting temperature series of photographs were taken from preparations 0.4, 0.45, 0.5 and 0.6 mm thick. Inus comained X-ray photographs were examined by Sovien-made micro-photometer MF-2. For comparison, samples made of high-grade Swedish graphite and one made from Romanian toke were also examined. Altogether 51 samples were examined. On the basis of these investigations the authors arrived at the conclusion that the temperature at which pyrolysis is carried out does not affect the degree of graphitization, provided that the period of graphitization is long enough. Easic physico-chemical properties of pyrolytic cokes (carronation index, content of volatiles, real density, electric resistance and reactivity) do thange in relation to temperature actained by coke, no matter whether in is stained juring the pyrolysis or during

Oard 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703(

COLUMN TOWNS

23307 POLATE 1/040/201/003/007 A22:/A.26

X-ray investigation of coke ...

subsequent roasting; only the take parasity and its apparent detailty depend on the pyrolysis temperature, which exerts also a decicive influence or coke mutput during the thermal decomposition. There are 1 photo, 2 figures, 5 tables and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATINI: Politechnika Slaska (Polytechnical Institute) in Gliwice.

Instytut Badafi Jadrowych (Nuclear Research Institute) in Warsaw and the Zakłady Elektrod Weglowych (Carton Electrides Flant) in Raci-

horz.

May 27, 1960 SURMITMED

Card 3/3

26610 P/014/61/040/002/003/004 A221/A126

15 2250

Grossman, Andrzej, Szmid, Zofia, and Szudek, Maria

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of cokes obtained

through pyrolysis of benzene and its chloroderivatives

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 40, no. 2, 1961, 105 - 108

The authors decomposed benzene and its chlorine compounds by a pyrolytic process and examined the cokes thus obtained for their graphitization properties. The reason of this investigation was to confirm the findings of R. E. Percies. The reason of white investigation was to continue the reason of the percies. Ref. 5: Acta Cryst., 4, 253 (1951); Ref. 6: Proc. Roy. Soc. (London), A209, 196 (1951); Ref. 7: Brennstoff-Chem., 34, 359 (1953)], who was of the opinion that in organic compounds rich in hydrogen some hydrogen remains in carbonization products and later fusters the process of their graphitization. On the other hand, coke obtained from substances containing little hydrogen and rich of oxygen, are reluctant in forming graphite. For their experiments the authors used benzene, chlorobenzene, meta-dichlorobenzene, 1, 2, 4 trichlorobenzene and hexachlorobenzene. For pyrolysis and graphitization, they used the same apparatus which were used earlier for similar experiments, described in Przemysł Chemiczny

Card 1/4

26610

P/014/61/040/002/003/004 A221/A126

X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of...

[Ref. 10: A. Grossman, Z. Szmid, M. Szudek, Przem. Chem., 40, (1951)]. In all instances described in this article the pyrolysis was carried out at the temperature of 1,100 C. Solid products of pyrolysis were hard coke, soft coke and soot. Hard cokes were examined in a similar way as described in the report from previous investigations. It was found that the amount of chlorine in raw materials influences not only the amount of coke produced, but its properties as well. Coke density diminishes as the content of chlorine increases, but at the same time electrical resistance of the coke increases. Pyrolytic cokes, partly graphitized cokes and graphites were examined by the Debey-Scherrer powder method, using X-ray VEM apparatus and the Phoenix lamp, cameras for powder-method examination and collimators with a round aperture of 0.5 and 0.8 mm in diameter, CuKe radiation at 45 kv and 14 - 16 ma. Samples for X-ray examination were prepared either by scraping the needles from graphite or shaping them from carefully powdered graphite mixed with Canada balsam. For investigation two series of independently prepared cokes were used. In the first series cokes prepared from benzene, chlorobenzene, mdichlorobenzene, 1, 2, 4-trichlorobenzene and hexachlorobenzene were examined. They were the products of pyrolytic roasting in a laboratory oven at 1,400, 1,700 and 1,900°C, and in an industrial oven at about 2,200°C. In the second series, the products of hexachlorobenzene pyrolysis and the products of roasting at 1,900°C

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26610 P/014/61/040/002/003/004 A221/A126

X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of ...

were not examined. The roasting time of II-nd series of samples was several times longer than that of I-st series of samples and, consequently, their graphitization was much better. The higher the roasting temperature was, the more pronounced and narrower were the lines on X-ray photographs. Having examined the X-ray photograms, the authors arrived at the following conclusions: No relation between the degree of graphitization and the substratum can be confirmed. Cokes from C6H6, C6H5Cl, and C6H4Cl2 graphitize easier, while with cokes from C6H3Cl3 this process is slower and weaker. There was no coke formed as a result of roasting the products of C6Cl6 pyrolysis. The valuation of coke properties and results of X-ray examination, confirm in principle the role of hydrogen during the process of pyrolysis, in conformity with the interpretation suggested by Franklin (Refs. 5, 6, 7). Only if there is enough hydrogen in the substratum, the coke formed is composed of carbon and hydrogen, otherwise graphitization prograsses slowly and some remaining chlorine changes its electrical resistance. The authors express their thanks to Professor B Buras for help and critical remarks and to Professor I. G. Campbell for suggesting the investigation. There are 4 tables, 2 photos, 2 figures and 10 references 2 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the most recent English-language publications read as follows: C. R. Kinney, R. C. Nunn, P. L. Walker jr, Ind. Eng. Chem., 49, 880 (1957); C. R. Kinney, Studies of Producing

Card 3/4

26610

P/014/61/040/002/003/004

A221/A126 X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of ...

Braphitizable Carbons, Proc. Conf. on Carbon, University of Bufallo (1956).

RECEIVED May 27, 1960

ASSOCIATION Politechnika Slaska (Silesian Polytechnical Institute) Gliwice, Instytut Badań Jadrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research) Warsaw, and Zakład Elektrod Weglowych (Carbon Electrodes Plant) in Raciborz

Card 4/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703

GROSSMAN, Andrzej; PASYNKIEWICZ, Jadwiga

Oxidation of phenols in waters and sewages. Koks ? no.2:55-62 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Department of Technology of Water and Sewage, Silesian Technical University, Gliwice (for Grossman). 2. Central Laboratory of the Gas Industry, Warsaw (for Pasynkiewicz).

GROSSMAN, Andrzej; JASTRZEBSKI, Jerzy

Studies on the chemical composition of xylites in Polish brown coal. Pt 1. Koks 9 no.5:145-152 S-0 '64.

1. Silesian Technical University, Gliwice (for Grossman). 2. Institute of Chemical Coal Processing, Zabrze (for Jastrzebski).

POLAND

GROSSMAN, A4 KONOPACKA, J.

1. Silesian Polytechnic (Politechnika Slaska), Gliwice - (for Grossman); 2. Polish Academy of Sciences, Research Department (PAN-Zaklad Badan Naukowych), GOP, Zabrze.

Warsaw, Acta Geophysica Polonica, No 4, October-December 1965, pp 235-242

"Influence of geophysical agents on the radioactivity of trees."

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703

; <b>:</b> .	L 58743-65 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWA(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) Pf-4 ACCESSION NR: AR5002382 S/0271/64/000/010/A014/A014 621.398.694.4-531.7	7		
	SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat., telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn. Sv. t., Abs. 10A109	3		
	AUTHOR: Grey, E.; Grossman, A.; Rubin, M.			) X
	TITLE: Compensation of temperature increment of resistance in HFN-3 high-temperature tensometers ()  CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vysokotemperat. tenzodatchiki. M., Mashgiz, 1963, 162-169  TOPIC TAGS: tensometer, high temperature tensometer / HFN-3 tensometer ()	rature		The state of the s
	TRANSLATION: Low efficienty of the circuit-type compensation is proven in som applications of foil-type tensometers. An apparent-deformation vs. temperature curve has been plotted for correcting the results of measurement. This is necessary when the structure is subjected simultaneously to mechanical strains and abrupt temperature changes (aircraft). Six illustrations.		-	
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New photoelectroelastotonometer. Oft.zhur. 13 no.4:195-199 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Is glaznoy kliniki (sav. - prof. S.F. Kal'fa) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry fiziki Odesskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta.

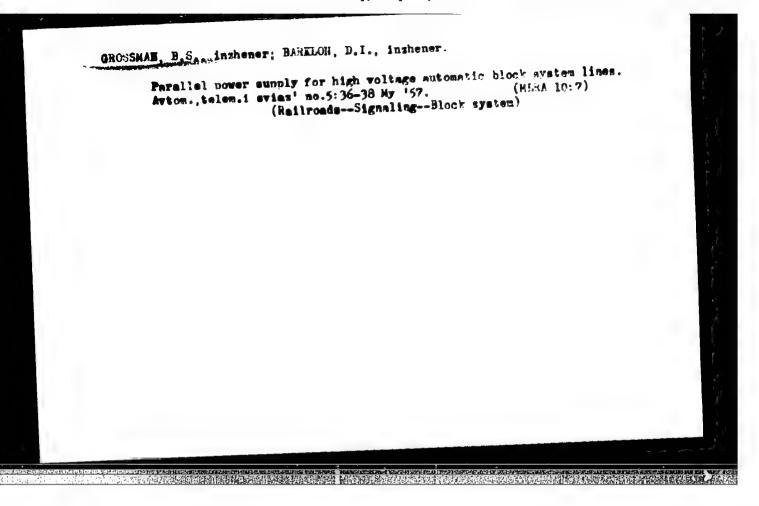
(NYE. INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR)

PTATNITSKII, B. A.; CROSSMAN, A. Ya.; KRASNOVA, V. V.; VIASEMKO, A. I.

Phosphorescence of naphthalene and some of its derivatives at the temperature of liquid oxygen, Isv. vys. uch. Eav., fiz., 31 (MIRA 15:10)

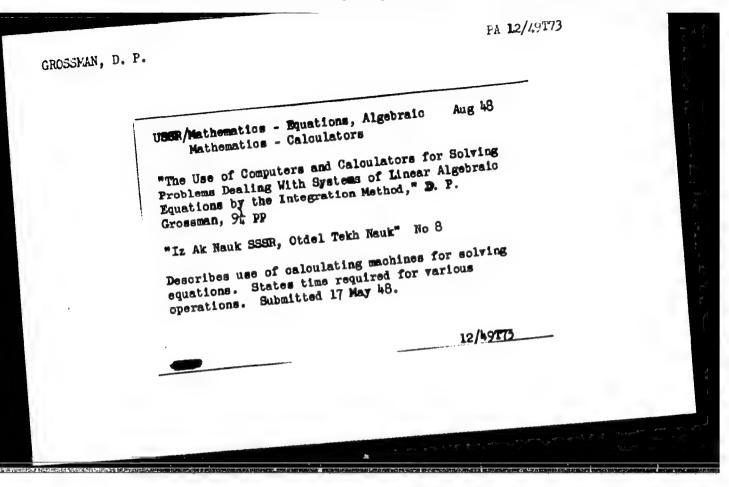
1. Odesskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

(Maphthalene) (Phosphorescence)
(Low temperature research)



Grossman Grossman, D. P. An estimation of the category of Lus-ternik-Sinireiman. C. R. (Dokk dy) Acad. Sci. URSS (N.S.) 54, 109-112 (1946). Theorem: if the homotopy groups of an n-dimensional connected polyhedron  $K_n$  are trivial in dimensions  $1, \dots, k_1$ then the category of  $K_n$  on itself) is a most [n/(k+1)]+1. The proof is based on another theorem: under the same hypothesis, if  $K_n$   $(k+1 \le n \le n)$  is a subpolyhedron, then the complement (in  $K_m$ ) of the \*-neighborhood of the (m-k-1)-skeleton  $K_{m,\,m-r-1}$  of  $K_m$  has category  $\mathfrak X$  in  $K_m$ . This is proved as follows: each point of the set in question is moved along a segment into that face of its carrier (in the barycentric subdivision of K<sub>n</sub>) which is disjoint from  $K_{m,m-k-1}$ ; thus the points move into the k-skeleton of the subdivision and this k-skeleton in turn is contractible in Ka, by a simple lemma. H. Samelson (Ann Arbor, Mich.). Vol g No. Source: Mathematical Raviews,

# CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703



USSR/Mathematics - Approximations May/Jun 50

"Problem of Numerically Solving Algebraic Linear Simultaneous Equations," P. P. Grossman

"Uspeak Matemat Nauk" Vol V, No 3 (37), pp 87-103

Basis of lecture delivered by Grossman to Div of Approximate Computations, Inst of Fine Mech and Computing Technol Acal Sci USSR. He is defending direct methods of cumerical computations against iterative methods.

Div. of Approximate Calculations, last- of Preciseion Machania b Computational Techniques AS-USY.

163724

GROSSMAN, D. P.

UBER/Mathematics - Linear Algebras

Jan/Yeb 52

"Review of V. M. Faddeyev's Book 'Computational Methods of Linear Algebra,'" D. P. Grossman

"Uspekh Matemat Nauk" Vol VII, No 1 (47), pp 211-215 .

Despite the indicated deficiencies the reviewed book unconditionally remains useful to a large circle of engineers and mathematicians who are occupied with applied scientific research work; the appearance of the book should be welcomed. Published in Moscow/Leningrad by Gostekhizdat, (State Technical Press) 1950, 250 pages, 5,000 copies, 9.85 rubles.

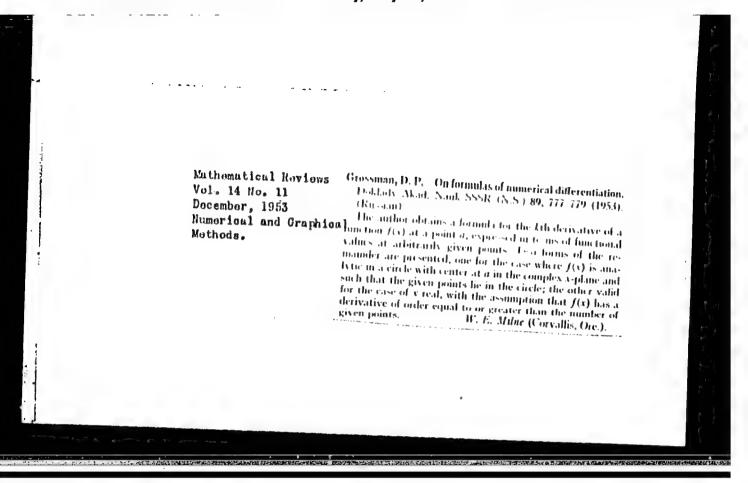
204T32

GROSSMAN, D. P., Reviewer

Matrixes

Theory of matrixes and its application in differential equations and dynamics. R. A. Frazer, W. J. Duncan, and A. R. Collar, Authors. Usp. mat. nauk 7, no. 3, 1752.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 195% Uncl.



## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703

GROSSMAN, D.P., kandidat fixiko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Formulas of numerical differentiation withour differences. Trudy
MAI no.61:30-36 \*56. (MIRA 10:1)

(Bumerical calculations)

Calculation of the characteristic values of Laplace's operator by the method of nets. Dokl.AN SSSN 106 no.4:595-597 F '56.

(NURA 9:6)

1. Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidse.

Predstavleze akadenikos S.L.Sobolevym.

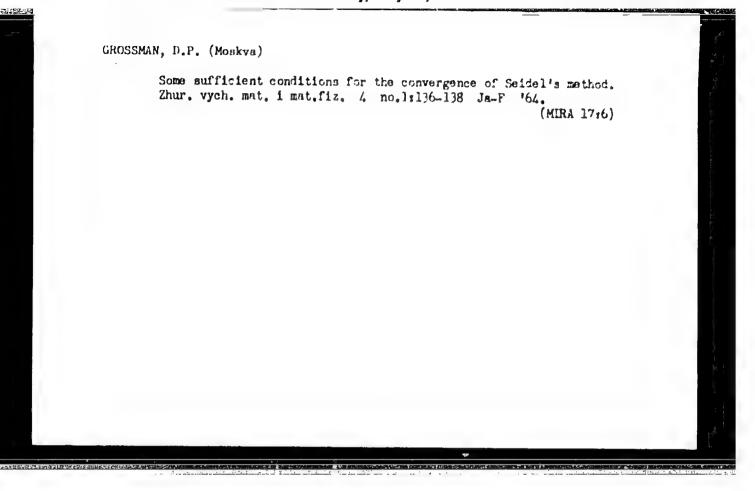
(Surfaces) (Zigenvalues)

GROSSMAN, D. P.

Solution of the first boundary value problem for elliptical equations by means of nets. Dokl. AN SSSR 106 no. 5:770-772 F\*56 (MLRA 9:7)

1, Moskovskiy svistsionnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. Predstavleno skademikom S. L. Sobolevym.

(Differential equations, Partial)



GROSSMAN, E.G.

Developmental anomaly of the pulmonary artery. Zdravookhranenie 6 no.3:57-58 My-Je'63 (MIRA 16:11)

l. Iz Moldavskogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta tuber-kuleza (dir. - kand.med.nauk M.A.Burlachenko).

X-ray diagnosis of residual pleural cavities after partly resection of the lungs. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 hourselessed Mr-Ap '65.

1. Rentgenovskeye otdeleniye (zav. L.M. Fishami Mandator on nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuterkuleza, Ki hiero, rentgenodiagnosticheskiy otdel (rukovodicel's prof. L.T. 'ozenshtraukh) Nauchn -issledovatel'skogo rentgenouredi ingitheskogo instituta Ministerstva adravookhraneniya PEFER.

FEDOROV, V.S.; RYABCHIKOV, V.R.; POLYAKOV, I.S.; SOROKIN, N.I.; RYABYKH, P.M.;
HOVIK, N.G.; SLEPUKHA, T.F.; DRASHKOVSKIY, K.M.; LALABEKOV, S.K.;
AREF'YEV, A.P.; YEVSTAF'YEV, V.V.; ZVEREV, A.P.; NERSESOV, L.G.;
GROSSMAN, B.I.; HERMAN, A.O.

Petr Aleksandrovich Smirnov, 1902-1958; obituary. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel. 3 no.12:68 D '58. (MIRA 11:12) (Smirnev, Petr Aleksandrovich, 1902-1958)

Effect of the fluorine ion on various indexes of carbohydrate metabolism in a chronic experiment. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.2184-96 31 J1 '65.

1. Fyziologicke oddelenic Ustavu pre vyskum vyzivy luda v Bratislave (riaditel doc. MJDr. A. Bucko, CSc.).

## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703

DIEAK, O.; GEOCSMANN, F.; KOTULIAK, V.

The effect of the fluorine ion on the metabolism of the 1-iscorbic acid under chronic experimental conditions. Bratisl. ek. listy 45 no.9:534-546 15 My\*65.

1. Fyziologicke oddelenie Ustavu pre vyskum vyzivy lugu v Eratislave (riaditel: doc. MUDr. A. Bucko, CSc.).

PHOTINE ion retention in expedimental animals in relation to dosage and period of a frictive lent bratish leke lists 44 no.8:469-478 31 0 %.

